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REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA
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**COMMONWEALTH
OF
PENNSYLVANIA**

Philipsburg State Hospital

Located At

Philipsburg, Pennsylvania



Report for Three Years

1926-1927

1927-1928

1928-1929

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New Haven School of
Physiotherapy

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MR. CHARLES B. MAXWELL

What is this mystery that men call death?
My friend before me lies; in all save breath
He seems the same as yesterday. His face
So like to life, so calm, bears not a trace
Of that great change which all of us so dread.
I gaze on him and say: He is not dead,
But sleeps, and soon he will arise and take
Me by the hand, I know he will awake
And smile on me as he did yesterday;
And he will have some gentle word to say,
Some kindly deed to do; for loving thought
Was warp and woof of which his life was wrought.
He is not dead. Such souls forever live
In boundless measure of the love they give.

Jerome B. Bell.

In Memoriam

The year 1928 was saddened for us by a great grief, the untimely passing from time to eternity of our beloved president, Mr. Charles B. Maxwell. As sudden and great as was the shock of losing him, so prolonged and enduring will be the memory and the grief we feel at his passing.

Mr. Maxwell had been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital, for a period of nine years, six years of which time he served as president.

He has earned the esteem, admiration and love of his associates on the Board and of the entire Hospital by his many fine qualities of mind and heart. His strict justice and known impartiality, his honesty and sincerity, his charity, his public-spiritedness, his fidelity in friendship, made him universally esteemed.

Of him it could be truly said that here was a real man whom to know intimately was to love fervently. Nowhere was this more forcibly attested than at the time when his generous spirit took its flight at the midnight hour of the fourteenth of September, 1928. Instead of the usual sorrowing relatives, for his two nearest relatives were unavoidably prevented from reaching him, he was surrounded by a group of grief-stricken friends, strong men who were not able to keep back the tears which flowed freely in silent witness of a sorrow too great to be hidden.

When providence in its wisdom deals us such a blow, we can only bow our heads in submission, realizing that such a life, untimely though its ending, has brought us all a little nearer together in our sympathy and appreciation.

The Hospital

According to statistics compiled by the American Medical Association for 1928, there are 6,852 hospitals in the United States with a total bed capacity of 936,247. Of this number 4,361 are general hospitals with a bed capacity of 345,364. Of these 4,361 general hospitals 1,559 are on the approved list of the American College of Surgeons as meeting their minimum standard of efficiency and service unconditionally. It is, of course, gratifying to know that our hospital is one of the number of approved hospitals.

The ratio of hospital beds to population for the entire country at present is one bed to every 270 persons. According to the bed capacity of the hospitals listed for Centre and Clearfield counties, there are in these two counties one general hospital bed for every 332 persons. Adding to this the proportion of State mental and tuberculosis hospital beds for the counties, the proportion of hospital beds per unit of population would show a very good ratio. The following quotation is from the March 30 number of the American Medical Journal, "The ratio of beds to population is an index not only to the extent of hospital facilities but also to the communities' standard of living, for in general, the more advanced the community the more use is made of hospitals. Progress in the establishing of so fundamental an institution is evidence of advancing standards of human welfare. It is believed that the extent to which hospitals are used when needed is related to such fundamental factors as the general status of persons in the community, their mental attitudes, their spirit of enterprise, and the status of the medical profession in the locality. There is a reciprocal relation between the modern scientifically trained physician and the modern highly equipped hospital; each makes the other possible and each makes the other necessary. The greatest knowledge and skill cannot be attained elsewhere, nor can it always be applied elsewhere. The average physician can no more own and use all the known means and methods of modern science in his private office than the individual soldier can carry all the implements of modern warfare."

The Duke foundation which has done so much to further the establishing of modern hospitals in the smaller communities ascribes its interest to the fact that the hospital is in all probability the greatest factor in maintaining a proper supply of well trained physicians in those communities because the hospital with adequate facilities in equipment and assistance of trained personnel enables one or two doctors to do what would otherwise require the services of three or four times the number. The Foundation in its report also states that the use which a medical profession of a community makes of the hospital depends upon its general training and experience; the recent graduate and the physician who keeps abreast of the times will make greater use of the hospital than the more unprogressive members of the profession. "The most vital part of every hospital is the high standard of professional and moral qualifications of its staff of physicians and nurses. Lessen or destroy this primary or vital element and the hospital to a certain extent ceases to serve humanity."



THE PHILPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL

School of Nursing

"I solemnly pledge myself before God and in the presence of this assembly to pass my life in purity and to practice my profession faithfully. I will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous, and will not take or knowingly administer any harmful drug. I will do all in my power to elevate the standard of my profession, and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping, and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my calling. With loyalty will I endeavor to aid the physician in his work and devote myself to the welfare of those committed to my care."—Florence Nightingale Pledge.

Each year thousands of young women take the above pledge in the presence of an assembly of their friends at graduation time, and go out into their life work with an appreciation of their responsibility and of their privilege. We say responsibility because in the words of one of our leaders, Mrs. Hampton Robb, "The term profession implies more responsibility, a more serious duty, a higher skill and an employment needing an education more thorough than that required in some other vocations of life." The term privilege we apply because it is indeed such to join in a work of such wide social usefulness as that of caring for the sick and working with the great group whose aims and objects are the prevention of diseases.

The Philipsburg State Hospital School of Nursing has as its aim the offering of suitable facilities in theoretical work as well as practical experience, to equip its graduates adequately for their work. The school is accredited with the Pennsylvania State Board of Nurse Examiners and the American Nurse's Association. Its graduates are eligible for membership in the American Red Cross and the Army and Navy Nurse Corps. Care is exercised in the selection of well prepared instructors and arrangements have been made to have some of the Sciences taught by the members of the faculty of State College.

Requirements for Admission and General Information

Whenever possible the candidate should apply in person. Applicants should be between the ages of 18 and 35. The educational requirement is graduation from an approved high school or its equivalent. Applicants must present a certificate of health from their family physician and a statement from their dentist certifying that their teeth are in good order. Hours off duty: Students are given two hours daily for recre-



LAURA HENDERSHOT AND SISTER BETTY LOU

The youngest applicant for enrollment in the training school. She was born at the Philipsburg State Hospital and hopes some day to earn its diploma in the nurses' school the same as her sister.

ation, a half day each week and a whole day every other Sunday.

The course of training covers a period of three years, the first three months of which is the probationary period. At the end of the probationary period an examination is held; if the pupil successfully passes this examination and shows general fitness for nursing, good health and the ability to keep up with the class instruction, she is accepted as a student of the school.

In case of sickness, students are cared for by the hospital but the time so lost must be made up.

Probationer's Outfit

Probationers must provide themselves with three gingham dresses, made in plain shirtwaist style, with skirts measuring 12 inches from the floor, (a sample will be furnished), ten large aprons made of light weight sheeting, the skirt of the apron to be made with a six inch hem; the fullness to be gathered to waistband which is to be fastened by two buttons; a fountain pen; a watch with a second hand (not a wrist watch); a bandage scissors; a pair of comfortably fitting good sense shoes with rubber heels, a warm kimona and bath slippers and a laundry bag.

Students receive board, lodging and a reasonable amount of laundry work from the time of entrance. All clothing must be plainly made and marked with indelible ink or woven name tapes on the neck and waist band. An allowance of \$12.00 per month is given after the probationary period is passed and the student is admitted to the school.



Course of Study

First Year

Winter Term

Elementary Nursing, including Hospital Housekeeping and bandaging -----	90 hours
Anatomy & Physiology -----	60 hours
Bacteriology -----	45 hours
Applied Chemistry -----	30 hours
Hygiene & Sanitation -----	15 hours
Elementary Materia Medica -----	15 hours
Ethics -----	15 hours

Spring Term

History of Nursing -----	15 hours
Advanced Nursing -----	30 hours
Dietetics -----	45 hours
Materia Medica & Therapeutics -----	30 hours
Pathology & Urinalysis -----	15 hours
Psychology -----	15 hours

Second Year

Surgical Nursing, including Gynecologic & Orthopedic Nursing -----	45 hours
Medical Nursing including general medical diseases, Communicable diseases, Occupational, Skin and Venereal diseases -----	45 hours
Obstetrics -----	30 hours
Pediatrics -----	30 hours
Massage & Special Therapeutics -----	30 hours

Third Year

Mental Nursing including Mental Hygiene -----	30 hours
Emergency Nursing and First Aid -----	15 hours
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat -----	15 hours
Public Hygiene and Preventive Medicine -----	15 hours
Professional Problems and Survey of the Nursing Field -----	15 hours

"Duty"

Theme of Hospital Commencement Address

A page from an old newspaper, yellow and brittle with years, contains a commencement address, the ideals and sentiments of which are such that one would wish it perpetuated. A very appropriate way of doing this would be to re-publish it where others, particularly hospital workers and friends, might enjoy it.

The article was a hospital commencement address with the theme, "Duty," winding through it as a golden thread, just as that ideal had permeated the life of the loved physician who was its author. Though the lips which uttered these inspiring words, are forever still; the skilled hands, so faithfully busy in service to others, forever folded; and the body which housed this kingly spirit rests beneath the linden trees at the outskirts of the city which had known the inspiration of his life, those ideals live in the hearts of all who knew him. No more fitting tribute could be paid him by his friends than to pass on to others something of the atmosphere and spirit of his life.

In the Museo Barbonico at Naples is seen the bronze helmet, breast plate and spear of a Roman legionary. Thousands of interesting and historical relics are here shown and no doubt many objects excite the curiosity and wonder of the sightseers, while the armament of this soldier is passed by, or at most accorded a hurried glance. Eighteen hundred years ago the Roman empire controlled the then known world. Its commerce spread over the sea, the deeds of valor of its soldiery conquered nations; it was the first and foremost in every endeavor. The breastplate and helmet at Naples was once the equipment of one of its uncounted soldiers. But this pagan soldier was one of an uncommon kind. When darkness displaced the light of day, this soldier stood a sentinel in the city of Pompeii. When lava and hot ashes drove the people of the fated city in hurried flight, he still paced in measured tread, guarding his trust. When fire and smoke extinguished all living creatures he was still at his post. And Mt. Vesuvius belching its sand and ashes and lava finally covered the city many feet deep and with it the soldier at his post. Centuries came and went and ever did the humans change, but under the covering of seventy feet of volcanic sand and ashes slept the soldier. His body disappeared, but his helmet, his breastplate and his spear remained through eighteen centuries to attest this man's devotion to duty. What kept him from fleeing death and destruction? What powerful hand stayed his flight? Had he neither wife nor babe, neither kith nor kin?

Had he even lost the desire of every living creature, moth or man, to save life? No one gives us answer nor explanation!

"Whatever thy race, or speech, thou art the same;
Before thy eyes Duty, a constant flame,
Shines always steadfast with unchanging light
Through dark days and through bright."

No! His name is lost, but his dumb armor loudly enough bears witness. This man did his duty to the last.

On the outskirts of the city of Havana, Cuba, at the edge of the bull ring, now converted into a baseball park, is a low squat building. It is not large and but a story in height; with its cream yellow walls and its little square windows it appears unpretentious and commonplace. Yet this little house was the scene of heroism and devotion to duty not excelled by any deed on the blood-running battlefields of Europe. Year after year thousands of people died throughout the south of our country, as well as the countries of South America and Panama as the result of a highly contagious and infectious fever. Its pestilential breath spared neither young nor old, neither the strong nor the decrepit. Quickly it attacked its victim, hurriedly did its terrible work and reappeared year after year to take its awful toll. It paralyzed all human effort, it palsied all business. The graves of thousands of its victims line the route of the Panama Canal. Boron de Lesseps the builder of the Suez Canal, and his French workmen, who had sustained the heat of the Arabian desert, had conquered the poisonous Simoon and successfully braved the terrible sandstorms of Egypt, went down in defeat before this merciless, insidious foe. Medical science was powerless. All efforts to stay this monster were fruitless. The Molock picked its victims where and when it pleased. Black vomit was its most favored attendant, tears and suffering its boon companions. In the little building at Havana toiled and labored a small coterie of men. While their remuneration was a mere pittance, their zeal and capacity for work was great. There they are poring over their microscopes night and day, following clue after clue in their pursuit of the dread yellow fever plague. And finally the supreme test comes. Volunteers were asked to offer their bodies, their health, yes, their lives, to prove the discoveries made. They knew that the bite of the infected mosquito would prove to be the sting of death. They saw their wives widowed, their babies orphaned, yet they flinched not. Resolutely they met the task which took some of them from the light and put some of them on the rack of pain. What urged them on? What great motive had they to court death? What great prize awaited them? The fulfillment of duty to their profession has placed the martyr's crown on their heads. Verily! "They walked attended by a strong aiding champion—Duty!" Congress has voted their families a small annuity, but their devotion to duty is registered "In the rolls of Heaven,

where it will live, a theme for angels when they celebrate, the high-souled virtues which forgetful earth has witnessed." Today the scourged countries are relieved. As you take the street car in Havana and ride out past the St. Lazarus hospital for lepers you reach the beautiful suburb, El Vedado. Cuban palaces are set in rich gardens, purple banana blossoms and flowers in unbelievable profusion greet you. Who made this possible? Who transformed the "pest-hole of the earth" into this Paradise? Leonard Wood and his co-workers from the little yellow house by the bull ring. Who built the Panama Canal, the greatest wonder of modern times? The martyrs to duty, who died that others might live.

Among the many blessings brought to us by Christianity is the hospital and with it, the nurse. The ancients had some few temples where sick were received and treated by the priest physicians, but it remained for the Christians to develop the art of nursing as we know it today. It needed the lowly influence of the Man of Nazareth to bring out the unselfish love for the fellow-man. To undertake this great work needs not only a careful training, a natural aptitude, a healthy body and a secure moral poise, it needs moreover, a fine conception of duty. Not only the duty we owe to ourselves, but more particularly the duty we owe those entrusted to our care. Oftentimes duty will meet you in pleasant surroundings, where everyone faithfully tries to assist you, where you are in the home of wealth and your patients and his wants are easily satisfied and where you are greatly appreciated. Oh! It is easy to live up to duty, it is a pleasure to attend your patient and you leave such a charge with many happy memories. But what about the poor, what about those afflicted with loathsome diseases, where you are in constant danger of infection? Where is your duty with the quarrelsome, fault-finding or dissipated patient? Will you bear with them, will you teach them by your example, patience, sweetness of temper, purity and unselfishness? Will you remember that these, the poorest of poor, are entrusted to your care and that it is your sacred duty to help them in all matters, as far as it lies in your power? Will you recognize the demand of duty for mercy and forbearance with the patient who lets no opportunity pass to worry and abuse you? Remember "Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge." Every true nurse, with duty's high demands always before her, truly calls out:

"O brother, fainting on your road!
Poor sister, whom the righteous shun,
There comes for you, ere life and strength be done,
An arm to bear your load."

True sympathy, well directed, is a pleasant duty. It overcomes evil and strengthens good. It disarms resistance, melts

the hardest heart, and develops the better part of human nature. A kind look or a kind word will help many a poor sufferer to bear his pain with fortitude. Any good woman's sympathy, but especially a true nurse's sympathy for the pain and suffering of her patient, makes sickness and anguish lighter and encourages the patient.

"It is the secret sympathy,
The silver link, the silken tie,
Which heart to heart and mind to mind,
In body and in soul can bind."

Endurance is so well recognized as a duty of the nurse, that most people fail to take into account the physical limits of this duty. The really serious endurance is not of physical ability, but of mental elasticity. Endurance as a duty of a nurse is the ability to calmly face the inevitable, to keep courage, to fight the next battle. Defeat but causes redoubling of effort, failure but stimulates the best qualities to the utmost. And finally the victory is won and the prize is the knowledge of duty well done. You may lose everything you hold dear and valuable, your substance gone, your friends dissipated, but you cannot lose the record of a deed well done, of a duty ably discharged and therein lies the priceless remuneration vouchsafed to those who have kept their trust and redeemed their sacred pledge.

While we speak of duty, more particularly in its relation to the profession of nursing, we will not be unmindful that everyone has a duty to be discharged to the nurse and hospital. We are many times so slow to respond, especially when a real sacrifice is asked. It actually "hurts" us to prove in a material way our friendship for our hospital. We are lax and pretend to be too busy. In fact we would rather not be reminded of our responsibility. A little child runs into the house and finds her grandmother knitting at the window. Excitedly she calls out, "O Grandma, father just fell from the roof." "Yes", says grandma, calmly continuing her everyday work, "I saw him pass the window." We love to be spoken of as "tendin' our own knittin'!" It is such a nice sounding phrase and such a fine cloak to cover our insincerity, our criminal apathy. We are so absorbed "in tendin' our own knittin'" in grasping and scheming and saving, that we have no time for anything else, least of all the wants of a hospital. We are so absorbed "in-tendin' our own knittin'," that we fail to see the great opportunities for good thrust in our way. The golden chance offered us to dry the tears of misery and suffering are passed with averted face—we don't want to see them. We dig and scratch like a hog rooting in the ground, but we never see the

wondrous starlit heaven! And we do not notice in our busy times the approach of the unbidden guest with the scythe. There is no pocket in a shroud. We came to this earth naked and so do we leave it. We come to you for your friendship, we want your kind consideration, we must have your love and forbearance for our shortcomings and we ask for help in material considerations. While there is but one way into this life, there are a thousand ways out of it. What better investment could we possibly make than to assist our hospital in every way possible to stop some of the needless destruction of human life? While we are assisting our brothers, are we not also gaining riches where neither moths nor rust can destroy them? Oh, let us awaken from our all too long slumber. Let us cast off our self-satisfied attitude. Let us improve the time of grace we still have with good deeds and not only empty words. Let us not only "tend our own knittin'," but seek opportunities for doing good to others than ourselves.

And now just a few personal words. Tonight is in a fashion your birthday. It marks your entrance into an honored profession. It is a milestone in your effort for advance. You leave your school and its protection; henceforth your character will stand in the glare of public opinion. Your conception of your duty will make or undo you. Forever keep before you your God and your duty. You enter this world of strife; it is not sweet sympathy which welcomes you, but the searching eyes of rivalry. I know that you will not be found wanting. Your teachers have equipped you during three long years to meet every requirement. You have finished your course in training. You have graduated in your chosen profession. You have earned the distinction of a diploma, but remember this parchment is not an empty title, unless you make it so. All true workers in your profession and mine, feel that our professions are something more than a book-keeping account with the public, where dollars and cents are the sole measure of personal confidence and relationship. No one can minister with clean hands or a pure heart at this altar, unless she brings to it a spirit of devotion to duty, consecration and selfsacrifice. The sense of duty smoothes our path through life. It helps us to know, to learn and to obey. It gives us the power of overcoming difficulties, of resisting temptations, of doing that for which we strive; of becoming honest, kind and true. Duty begins with life and ends with death. If we would face the future, we must work on courageously from day to day. It is in the steadfast hope of an existence after death, where tears shall be wiped from every eye that we are enabled to live through the sorrows, disappointments and troubles of life. A man's true wealth hereafter is the good he does in this world to his fellow creatures, and his conception of duty. When he dies people will say, "What property has he left, how big was

his insurance policy?" But the recording angel will ask, "What good deeds hast thou sent before thee?"

To everything under the sun there is a last. The last line of a book, the last sermon, the last speech, the last act of a life, the last words at death. "Bring my soul out of prison that I may give thanks unto Thy name," were the last words of St. Francis of Assisi. "Here Lies" is the universal epitaph. Then the secrets of all hearts shall be finally revealed—at the last day.

"Even such is Time, which takes in trust,
Our youth, our joys, and all we have,
And pays us naught but Age and Dust,
When in the dark and silent grave,
When we have wandered all our ways,
Shuts up the story of our days,
And from which grave and earth and dust,
The Lord shall raise us up, I trust."

(Address by Dr. Herman A. Duemling of Ft. Wayne, Indiana.)



The Physiotherapy Department

To be modern a hospital must be equipped with the latest devices used in the treatment of disease.

Since the war, physical therapy has come into general use as a valuable aid in the treatment of many diseases. The Crippled Childrens Service was the means of introducing this department to the Philipsburg State Hospital. Radiant heat was necessary to warm and relax the muscles and joints for the little patients who were to have massage treatments. A quartz lamp for the giving off of the ultra violet rays of the sun was a necessity in the treatment of ricketts and other conditions. Some equipment for giving exercises was also required. This initial equipment to which it soon became necessary to add others, gradually came into wider use. As the doctors found this service at their disposal they were not long in making use of it for patients on the other services and for their out patients.

"To avoid criticism, say nothing, do nothing, be nothing."—Hubbard

Crippled Childrens Work.

The Crippled Childrens Work was started at the Philipsburg State Hospital by a diagnostic clinic on April 14, 1927 under the auspices of the State Welfare Department which had designated this location as one of the State aided centers for carrying on the crippled childrens work. A year later, April 27, 1928 a dinner meeting was called at the Philips Hotel for the purpose of organizing a Centre-Clearfield Crippled Childrens Association. The organization was perfected and Senator H. B. Scott was elected president, and Mrs. Philip B. Reed, of Clearfield and Mrs. Robert Beach, of Bellefonte, vice presidents.

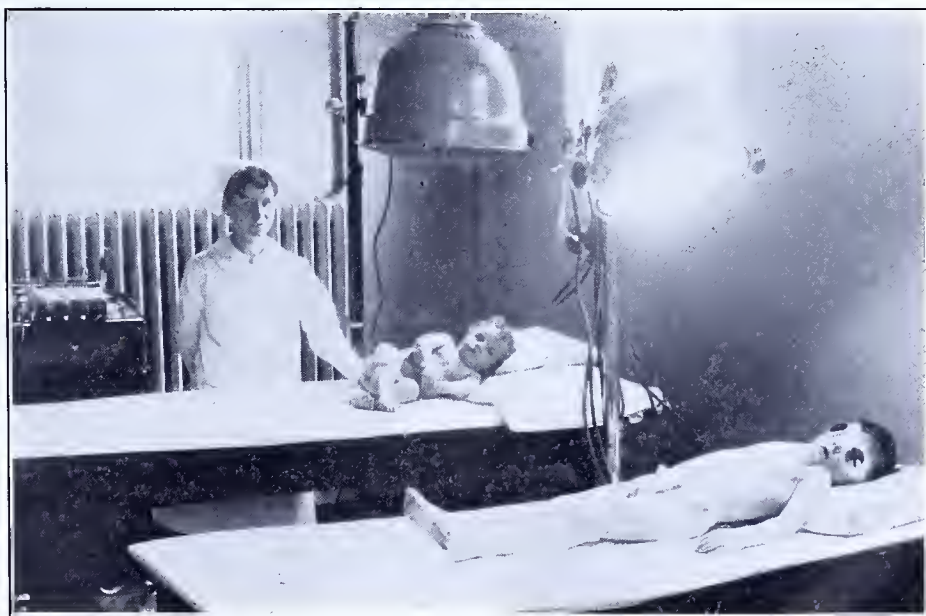
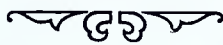
Since the work was started \$1,370.29 has been contributed toward it by the various service clubs, from funds left for benevolent purposes and by interested individuals. The hospital has contributed \$5,874.20 worth of free service and the assistance of its staff of workers. Dr. J. K. Henderson has given his services as assistant at all the operative clinics. The State Welfare Department has sent a supervising orthopedic nurse for attendance at each clinic and has defrayed most of the expenses incidental to the specialists fees. The appropriation for this latter purpose has been materially reduced for the following biennium so that it will be necessary for the Society to look to other means than State assistance to take care of the major part of this expense.

Following is a report of the work which has been done in this department:

REPORT OF THE CRIPPLED CHILDRENS CLINIC

June 1, 1926 to May 31, 1929

	1927	1928	1929
Number of clinics held -----	2	9	9
" patients examined -----	60	105	85
" re-examined -----	0	126	266
" operations -----	8	21	43
" casts applied -----	0	16	37
" physiotherapy -----		890	1220



On sunny days the children go to the spacious roof for Heliotherapy treatments. On cloudy days they get their sun treatments by means of the Alpine Sun Lamp.



CHILDREN'S SUN PORCH

The Dental Clinic

Among the recent services added to the Hospital is the Dental Clinic. The matter was first suggested by some of the progressive dentists of the community, but not until the Junior Ladies' Auxiliary agreed to raise the money for the necessary equipment was it possible to plan for this service. However, with the equipment secured, it was possible to think of starting a clinic for this much needed service. The dentists of the community met and very graciously agreed that each would give a half day's service for a period of one month during the year toward carrying on the work. The County Tuberculosis Society and the Red Cross Society came forward with a contribution of \$100.00 each for aiding in the purchase of the necessary supplies.

A report of the work from the time it was started, November 26, 1928 to the end of the fiscal year is as follows:

Prophylactic treatments by dental hygienist -----	250
Extractions -----	145
Fillings -----	106
Examinations -----	2
Treatments by dentists at clinics -----	2

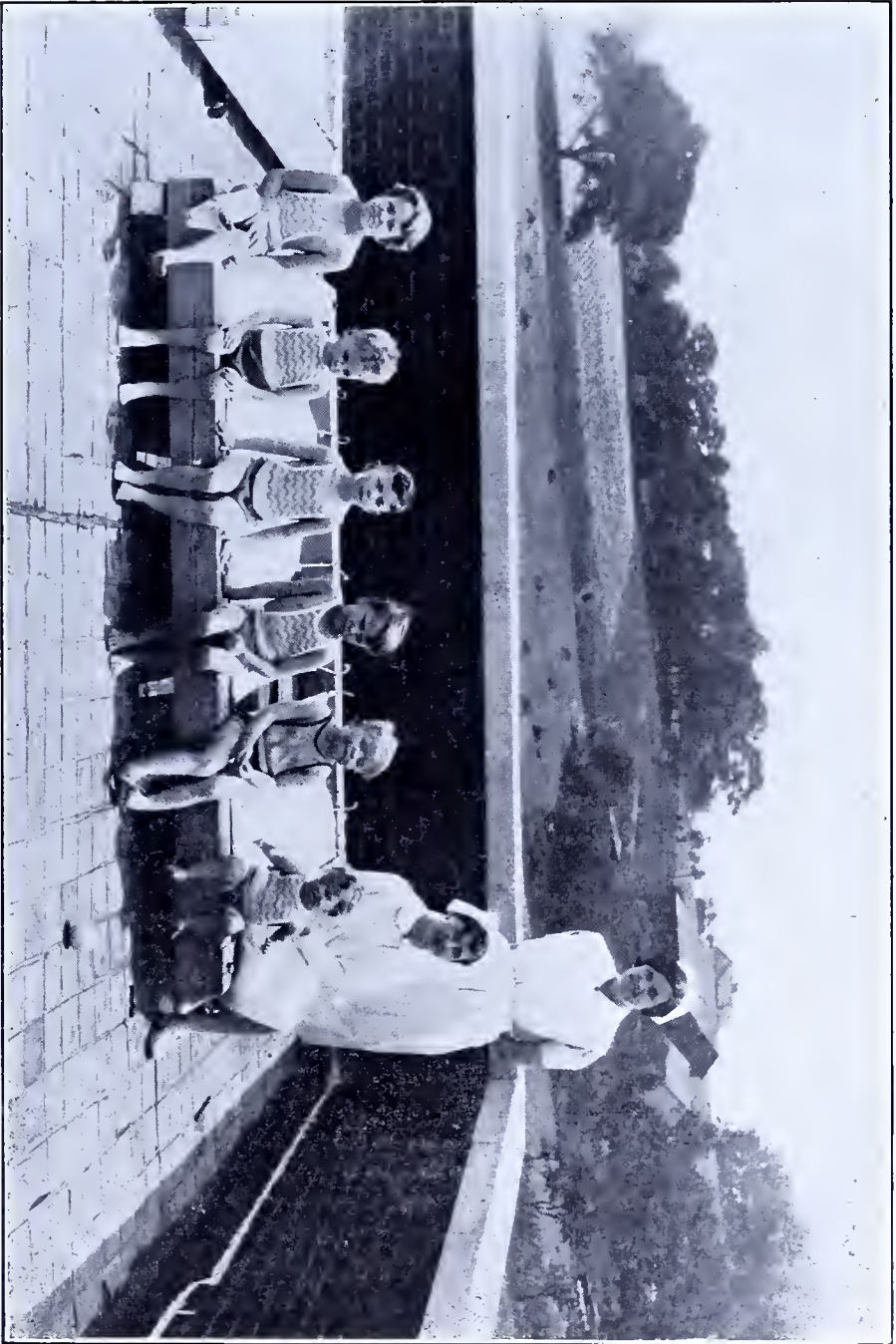
The dentists who have signified their intention to co-operate with the work are as follows:

Dr. C. S. Harkins, Osceola Mills, Pa.
 Dr. G. B. Merrell, Philipsburg, Pa.
 Dr. E. D. Friday, Houtzdale, Pa.
 Dr. C. F. Cornely, Madera, Pa.
 Dr. C. V. L. Diener, Philipsburg, Pa.
 Dr. R. L. McKim, Osceola Mills, Pa.
 Dr. Carl Dinger, Philipsburg, Pa.
 Drs. Frank and Claude Gette, Philipsburg, Pa.

Care of the Lepers in the Middle Ages

When we find cultists trying to break down our health laws and regulations, find them opposing vaccination and other health measures and flouting the germ theory of disease which has done so much to rid the world of the dreadful scourges of the past, it is wholesome to take a look into the past in order to appreciate the blessings of modern civilization. The following description taken from an account of the care of the lepers in the middle ages published in the *Modern Hospital Magazine* gives a vivid and interesting picture of what occurred in those times.

“To be a leper was to be an outcast beyond hope of any solace but the grave.” “When it was discovered that a person had leprosy, a ceremony was performed over him which signified that he was practically dead. He was dressed by his relatives in the lepers garb and he carried a staff and tin cup and clappers or bells so that people would hear him coming and get out of his way. Thus equipped he received the priest who escorted him to the church at the head of a funeral procession, beneath a black cloth canopy similar to those used for funerals. At the church the procession stopped at the altar and shrines for last words of comfort from the priest, for the leper could never again enter a church. Then the procession led him to the open fields, and the priest gave him the Ten Commandments which the leper had to obey. He must never enter any assembly or market, never wash in a stream or drink from any cup but his own, he must never go barefoot or wear any clothes but his own, never touch any article offered for sale, never enter a tavern, he must go off the road if he met a passerby, he must not enter a narrow lane, he must wear gloves at the toll posts, never touch a child or give it a present, and never eat in the company of any but lepers. Legally he was as one dead, his heirs received his property, his wife could re-marry, he could own nothing and could not make a will. He wandered about the woods, lived on berries and roots and begged of the passersby. Outside of every large town in Europe there was a camp for lepers. If any inmate was found beyond its bounds he was liable to instant death. The town authorities placed food for the lepers during the day on some barren hill nearby and the lepers got it at night.”



CHILDREN ON THE ROOF

Women's Auxiliary Societies

The hospital is fortunate in having two interested Womens Auxiliary Societies, the Senior Women's Auxiliary and the Junior Women's Auxiliary Society. The combined membership is two hundred, the Junior Auxiliary being seventy-five and the Senior Auxiliary membership including the Houtzdale branch is one hundred twenty-five.

These societies have been very active in their work of aiding the hospital in many ways. The Senior Auxiliary Society meets at the hospital for an afternoon each month to sew and mend for the hospital. In addition to this its members contribute canned fruit and vegetables and raise money with which to help purchase linen for the hospital. Its contributions in cash were \$830.86 for the three years which this report covers.

The Junior Society has been very active in raising money with which to purchase new equipment for the hospital. The hospital is greatly indebted to this energetic organization for most of the modern equipment of the pathological laboratory, the physiotherapy department and the new dental clinic room. \$1,205.00 have been contributed to the hospital by this organization for new equipment during the past three years.

The following are the officers for these organizations:

Philipsburg Senior Auxiliary

President ----- Mrs. S. H. Wigton
Secretary ----- Mrs. Allen Katen
Treasurer ----- Mrs. Theodore Jackson

Houtzdale Senior Auxiliary

President ----- Mrs. Morgan Hayes
Secretary ----- Mrs. Max Luxenburg
Treasurer ----- Mrs. Blanche Cornely

Philipsburg Junior Auxiliary

President ----- Mrs. B. F. Hoffer
Secretary ----- Miss Mildred Ibberson
Treasurer ----- Miss Mary Davis



MEN'S SURGICAL WARD



PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL

Near Philipsburg town there is a Hospital
Where they mend broken bones although they be brittle
With surgeons there like Doctors Henderson and Lynn,
They'll fix you up, even put on new skin.

A building so fine, so sturdy, and neat
Which rises three stories right up from your feet.
It is built of brick and stone so fine,
With sturdy steel girders, keeping walls in line.

The Hospital staff is efficient and fine,
A case they'll admit, no matter what time.
If you're sick or hurt, no matter which,
They give you treatment, or fix with a stitch.

The nurses are fine and trained to a finish,
As soon as you enter, pain seems to diminish.
The institution lays no claim to being renowned,
But of it the surrounding community is proud.

And last, but not least, to my mind comes a thought
Of a very great man named Harry B. Scott,
Whose generous effort and tireless toil
Brought Philipsburg State Hospital to Centre County soil.

—Written by a patient in the Men's Surgical Ward.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1926-1927

Receipts

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	\$29,798.02
Board and Care of Patients	26,504.36
Operating Room	4,819.00
Laboratory	3,237.00
Other Sources	5,589.03
Deficit	906.79
Total	\$70,890.20

Expenditures

Provisions and Other Supplies	\$34,837.41
Salaries and Wages	34,172.79
Fuel	1,880.00
Total	\$70,890.20

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1927-1928

Receipts

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	\$37,996.30
Board and Care of Patients	27,371.69
Operating Room	4,762.00
Laboratory	3,359.00
Other Sources	4,913.05
Deficits	7,281.81
Total	\$85,683.85

Expenditures

Provisions and Other Supplies	\$44,844.02
Salaries and Wages	38,730.21
Fuel	2,109.62
Total	\$85,683.85

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1928-1929

Receipts

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	\$37,003.70
Board and Care of Patients	31,195.32
Operating Room	5,479.00
Laboratory	3,491.00
Other Supplies	9,135.17
Deficit	2,856.24
Total	\$89,160.43

Expenditures

Provisions and Other Supplies	\$43,504.88
Salaries and Wages	43,761.53
Fuel	1,894.02
Total	\$89,160.43

SUMMARY OF PATIENTS TREATED

From June 1, 1926 to May 31, 1927

	Patients	Days of Treatment
Medical Cases	262	3,649
Surgical Cases	598	11,029
Maternity & Complications of	74	869
New Born	63	625
Still Born	5	
Tonsillectomy Cases, Adult	214	305
Pediatric Cases, Surgical	104	1,644
Pediatric Cases, Medical	61	1,071
Pediatric Cases, Tonsillectomy	231	246
Orthopedic Cases	11	100
Operations performed	910	
Total Patients Treated	1,623	
Total Patient Days of Treatment	19,538	
Daily Average Patients	54	

SUMMARY OF PATIENTS TREATED

For June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1928

	Patients	Days of Treatment
Medical Cases	278	5,302
Surgical Cases	685	11,664
Obstetrical Cases	111	1,216
New Born	96	1,051
Still Born	17	
Tonsillectomy Cases, Adult	190	310
Pediatric, Surgical	122	1,339
Pediatric Cases, Medical	75	1,500
Pediatric Cases, Tonsillectomy	205	237
Orthopedic Cases	30	602
Operations Performed	988	
Total Patients Treated	1,809	
Total Patient Days of Treatment	23,221	
Daily Average	63	

SUMMARY OF PATIENTS TREATED

From June 1, 1928 to May 31, 1929

	Patients	Days of Treatment
Medical Cases	277	4,548
Surgical Cases	783	12,332
Obstetrical Cases	109	1,300
Complications of Pregnancy	10	107
New Born	96	978
Still Born	12	
Tonsillectomy Cases, Adult	175	339
Pediatric Cases, Surgical	105	1,751
Pediatric Cases, Medical	66	2,131
Pediatric Cases, Tonsillectomy	187	204
Orthopedic, Pediatric	30	697
Orthopedic, Adult	36	886
Operations Performed	968	
Total Patients Treated	1,853	
Total Patient Days of Treatment	25,273	
Daily Average	69	

RECORD OF PATIENT DAYS

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Number of full pay patient days	7,418	9,139	11,566
Number of part pay patient days	2,259	3,249	545
Number of free patient days	9,831	10,833	13,162
Total	19,508	23,221	25,273

REPORT OF PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Urinalysis -----	4,032	5,350	6,424
Blood Counts -----	625	770	860
Blood Sugar -----	81	94	96
Blood Urea -----	109	122	99
Blood Creatinin -----	18	14	17
Basal Metabolism Tests -----	107	246	165
Cultures -----	39	14	25
Spinal Fluid Examinations -----	9	13	16
Sputum Tests -----	25	22	54
Smears -----	43	58	150
Blood Calciums -----	6	8	3
Blood Typing -----	86	36	23
Gastric Analysis -----	17	18	9
Widal Tests -----	9	12	28
Renal Functional Tests -----	11	12	21
Liver Function Tests -----	3		
Von Pirquet -----	1		
Feces -----	10	4	4
Coagulation Time -----		370	380
Non Protein Introgen -----		1	
Van den Bergh Tests -----			3
Guinea Pig Inoculations -----			6
Coloidal Gold Tests -----			2
Milk Analysis -----			1
Kahn Test -----			81
Grand Total -----	5,231	7,164	8,477

REPORT OF X-RAY DEPARTMENT

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Teeth -----	55	16	16
Upper Extremities -----	128	105	133
Lower Extremities -----	169	177	280
Trunk -----	142	183	260
Gastro Intestinal -----	47	58	71
Barium Enema -----	4	4	16
Gall Bladder -----	25	23	37
Kidney and Bladder -----	16	19	27
Head -----	38	33	48
Fluoroscopic Examinations -----		2	23
Treatments -----	1	32	63
Grand Total -----	625	652	974

Contributors to Ambulance Fund

Buick ambulance contributed by the following: Associated Gas & Electric System, Ashcroft Floral Shop, David Atherton, Mrs. David Atherton, Berwind-White Coal Co., Black Oak Coal Mining Co., Bulah Shaft Coal Mining Co., Mrs. Lawshe Baird, F. R. Beals, W. T. Bair, B. P. O. E. No. 1173 (Philipsburg), Cunard Coal Co., Citizen's Water Co., R. P. Dunsmore, John F. Eboch, Electric Supply Co., Fullington Auto Bus Co., First National Bank (Philipsburg), General Refractories Co., H. H. Hewitt, Dr. W. B. Henderson, Harbison Walker Refractories Co., Hagerty Baking Co., Houtzdale Lodge L. O. O. M., W. E. Hoffman Co., Independent Oil Co., Kiwanis Club, J. F. Kephart, Lauderbach Griest Co., Jacob Luxenburg, Houtzdale, Thomas J. Lee, Dr. A. C. Lynn, Morrisdale Coal Co., C. B. Maxwell, E. J. Mountz & Co., Mrs. Ruth Mull, R. H. Mull, Mrs. E. A. McGaffey, Moshannon National Bank, Nickel Fabricating Co., Osceola Lodge L. O. O. M., Osceola Silica & Fire Brick Co., Philipsburg Ledger Co., Philipsburg Lodge L. O. O. M., Philipsburg Rotary Club, Peerless Coal Mining Co., Philipsburg Beef Co., S. Rusnak & Sons, S. & S. Shirt Co., H. B. Scott, Smooth Hill Coal Co., W. E. Townsend, H. E. Weber, J. H. Wallin.



BEAUTIFUL NEW AMBULANCE CONTRIBUTED BY A GROUP OF PUBLIC-SPIRITED CITIZENS OF THE COMMUNITY

Contributions

1926-1927

Canned fruit, vegetables, groceries, etc. given by the school children, the Senior Ladies' Auxiliary Society and interested individuals, to the value of \$517.92; Senior Ladies' Auxiliary Society, \$200.00 for linen; shrubs for lawn and other services and supplies, Mr. H. B. Scott; Junior Auxiliary Society, \$138.50 for equipment.

1927-1928

Mrs. Lawshe Baird, 100 pounds of sugar; Mrs. Hill, twelve glasses of jelly; Mrs. White, 4 glasses preserves; Mrs. Labock, 2 baskets plums; Mr. H. B. Scott, 51 lbs. chicken, 8 watermelons; Mr. Thompson, 25 lbs. chicken; Mr. H. B. Scott, 1 crate raspberries, 40 lbs. chicken; Mrs. Chios, 12 glasses jelly; Mrs. Orwig, 4 quarts fruit; Mrs. Janet Passmore, 25 lbs. coffee; Auxiliary members and individuals, 53 quarts canned vegetables; 7 quarts fruit, 18 glasses jelly; School children and Sunday School Class of the Episcopal Church, 314 glasses jelly, 188 quarts canned fruit and vegetables, 11 bushels potatoes, 217 lbs. cabbage, 1 bushel apples, 1 bushel onions, 18 quarts canned fruit and vegetables, 7 lbs. fresh vegetables; Mr. H. B. Scott, 1 case of oranges, 25 lbs. nuts, 77 lbs. dressed turkey; Mr. C. W. Bickford, 3 bushel choice apples; Mrs. Griest, 500 lbs. sugar; Junior Ladies' Auxiliary, 1 crate oranges; Mrs. P. E. Womelsdorff, 1 crate grapefruit, 1 crate oranges; Mrs. Nellie Sweeney Hays, \$25.00; Mr. H. B. Scott, 1 bushel apples, 1 crate grapefruit, 1 crate oranges, 25 lbs. cranberries, 1 bushel sweet potatoes, 20 lbs. candy, 25 lbs. fruit cake, 87 lbs. dressed turkey, 1 Orthophonic Victrola, 1 Radiola, 10 capons, 2 bushel apples, $\frac{1}{2}$ crate iceberg lettuce, 2 crates cauliflower, 2 bushel apples, 1 crate grapefruit; Senior Ladies' Auxiliary, \$430.00 for linens; Mr. H. B. Scott, shrubs for lawn, 50 lbs. dressed chicken, \$384.00 worth of labor of men mowing lawn, etc; Mr. C. W. Bickford, refreshments for graduation party; Junior Auxiliary Society, \$300.00 for new equipment.

1928-1929

Mrs. W. B. Henderson, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel string beans; Mrs. C. W. Bickford, 1 bushel choice apples; Mrs. Janet Passmore, 25 lbs. coffee, 100 lbs. of sugar; Various individuals, 27 quarts jelly, vegetables, 3 quarts of jelly; Mr. H. B. Scott, Kardex file, 1 crate cherries, 20 quarts blueberries, 1 basket string beans, 5 doz. cans preserves, $5\frac{1}{2}$ doz. cans jelly and jam; Women of Chester Hill, 18 quarts canned fruit and vegetables, 31 quarts preserves and jellies; Baptist Church, 42 glasses jelly; Mrs. I. Berkeheiser, 25 lbs. sugar; Mrs. George Mock, 2 bushel pears; Various individuals, 111 quarts canned fruits and vegetables, 32 quarts jelly, 5 bushel

pears, 6 bushel potatoes, 3 sacks cabbage; Mr. H. B. Scott, 4 bushel apples 18 gal. paint; Mrs. Janet Passmore, 100 lbs. sugar; Junior Ladies Auxiliary, 1 crate oranges; Mr. J. W. Wetter 1 crate oranges, 1 crate grapefruit; Mr. C. W. Bickford 1 bu. apples, 1 crate grapefruit, 1 crate celery; Mr. Pennepacker, 1 crate oranges; Mr. O. Fleck, 4 quarts whipping cream; M. M. Henry, 25 lbs. sweet potatoes; School children, 211 qts. canned fruit, 272 pts. jelly and preserves, 16 bu. potatoes, 5½ bu. apples, ¼ bu. onions, ¾ bu. carrots, 11 pumpkins and squashes, other small items of groceries; Mr. H. B. Scott, 2 bbl. apples, 77 lbs. dressed turkey, 1 crate oranges, 25 lbs. cranberries; 25 lbs. nuts; Mrs. B. F. Hoffer, 125 Christmas favors, 6 lbs. after dinner mints; Mrs. P. E. Womelsdorff, 1 crate grapefruit, 1 crate oranges; Mrs. W. B. Henderson, 2 bu. apples; Mrs. Blanche Cornely, 1 crate grapefruit; Mrs. E. Griest, 500 lbs. sugar; Junior Ladies' Auxiliary, 30 lbs. Holly; Senior Auxiliary Society, \$22.00 worth of Christmas gifts for patients; Mrs. R. H. Mull, \$39.00 worth of Christmas gifts for children; Mrs. T. J. Lee, \$10.00 worth of Christmas gifts for children; Mrs. E. J. Mason, \$5.00 worth of gifts for children; Mr. H. B. Scott, 1 crate oranges, 25 lbs. fruit cake, 70 lbs. dressed turkey, 5 lbs. almonds, 26 lbs. candy, 5 Christmas trees; Junior Ladies' Auxiliary, \$469.55 worth of Dental Equipment; Dr. C. S. Harkins, 1 Dental Sterilizer, 1 Rubber floor mat; Mrs. Janet Passmore, 2 crates grapefruit; Mrs. Conrad Friday, 2 lbs. butter; Senior Ladies' Auxiliary, \$200.00 for linen; Mr. H. B. Scott, 80 lbs. chicken; Mrs. C. W. Bickford, 20 lbs. Sweitzer cheese; Mr. H. B. Scott, \$1084.50 worth of labor of men on grounds; a moving picture program given for the patients at the hospital every Friday evening through the courtesy of Mr. H. B. Scott; Mr. C. B. Maxwell, \$100.00 to Nurses' Recreation Fund; Junior Auxiliary Society, \$297.36 for equipment.



Conclusion

As on former occasions, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all who have contributed to the success of the institution: Satisfied patients who speak well of the Hospital; Patients who find needs for improvement in certain services, and who come with constructive criticism; the staff of Physicians who have contributed so generously of their time in caring for the free patients, and in giving instruction in the Nurse's School; the Board of Directors, for their unvarying support; the nurses and other Hospital personnel, whose faithful work and interest have been great factors in the success of the institution; the members of the Hospital Auxiliary Societies, for their ready and cheerful help, and the people of the community for the interest they have shown and the aid they have given their Hospital in various ways.

ANNA LAUMAN,
Superintendent.

RA Philipsburg State
981 Hospital Report
P4P for three years.

DATE

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